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			EXAMINER	
			CHEN, YAN LU	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/501,739		BACK ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Yan Chen		2146	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 8/8/2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 7-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 7-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 8/8/2007 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/8/2007</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because of inconsistent description in figure 4, element S410, "convert letter domain into number domain" should be change to "convert number domain into letter domain". Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 7-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US 6865608 B2 (hereinafter Hunter).

Regarding claim 1, Hunter teaches:

A method for connecting to the internet using a mobile terminal, the method comprising:

receiving an internet connection request signal from the mobile terminal (column 1, lines 24-27 and column 2, lines 14-15: request send by cellular phone to connect with the internet by entry of a linkage code);

determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal (column 5, lines 58-65 teach that the linkage code is numeric, i.e. number domain; column 2, lines 40-56 and column 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code, decoding involves the determining and checking the type of the code received.);

determining whether a number domain of the number domain connection request signal exists in a pre-stored number structure, wherein the number domain comprises at

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least one of a contents classification number, a first domain number, and a second domain number (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory. Column 5, lines 24-26 and column 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code; column 5, lines 1-18 and column 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also teaches that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number);

converting the number domain into a letter domain if the number domain exists in the pre-stored number structure (column 4, lines 65-67 teach decoded linkage code. Column 7, lines 22-24 teach RID within the linkage code is used to obtain the URL address, where the URL address is the letter domain),

transmitting website information corresponding to the converted letter domain to the mobile terminal (column 8, lines 55-56 teach the web content being transfer to the mobile communication device), wherein:

the first domain is a highest level domain (column 5, lines 1-7, linkage code can be customized to a preferred format, including a highest level domain);
and

the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of a site (column 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad on the mobile

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terminal (column 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

For claim 7: The method of claim 1, wherein the website information is transmitted in a divided size corresponding to a size of an LCD of the mobile terminal (Column 6, lines 11-43 teach the display of the web content to the mobile terminal. The proxy server mediate the transmission of the website information, which would include transmitting the information in appropriate size to fit the screen of the mobile).

For claim 8: The method of claim 1, wherein the number domain connection request signal comprises an identifier for identifying the number domain connection request signal, the number domain inputted by a user, and a user index for identifying the user (Column 5, lines 28-44 and column 9, lines 23-25 teach the user identification code (UID) assigned to the mobile user and associate the connection request (linkage code) with UID).

For claim 9, Hunter teaches: A method for connecting to the Internet using a mobile telephone, the method comprising:

receiving an internet connection request signal from the mobile telephone (column 1, lines 24-27 and column 2, lines 14-15: request send by cellular phone to connect with the internet);

determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal or a letter domain connection request signal (column 5, lines 58-65 teach that the linkage code is numeric, i.e. number domain; column 2, lines 40-56 and column 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code, decoding involves the determining and checking the type of the code received.);

analyzing a number structure of a number domain of the number domain connection request signal if the number domain connection request signal is received, wherein the number domain comprises at least one of a contents classification number, a first domain number, and a second domain number (column 2, lines 40-56 and column 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code; column 7, lines 19-39 teach how the linkage code is broken up and utilized to retrieve corresponding URL; column 5, lines 1-18 and column 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also teaches that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number);

determining whether the analyzed number structure exists in a pre-stored number structure (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory. Column 5, lines 24-26 and column 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code);

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converting the number domain into a letter domain if the analyzed number structure exists in the pre-stored number structure (column 4, lines 65-67 teach the decoded linkage code. Column 7, lines 22-24 teach RID within the linkage code is used to obtain the URL address, where the URL address are the letter domain); and

transmitting information of a site corresponding to the converted letter domain through a network (column 8, lines 55-56 teach the web content being transfer to the mobile communication device), wherein:

the first domain number is a highest level domain (column 5, lines 1-7, linkage code can be customized to a preferred format, including a highest level domain); and

the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of the site (column 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad of the mobile telephone (column 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

For claim 10: The method of claim 9 further comprising:

receiving the number domain corresponding to the letter domain of the site from an operator of the site (column 5, lines 5-6, linkage code) to a letter domain of a site (column 5, lines 13-18 URL link associated to the linkage code; column 5, lines 13-18 teach the routing server as the operator of the site);

determining whether the number domain exists in the pre-stored number domain (column 5, lines 13-16 teach the URL link being retrieved based on the linkage code which implies that the information relating to the linkage code was pre-stored); and

registering the received number domain as a number domain of the site if the same number domain does not exist in the pre-stored number domain (column 5, lines 24-26 teach the routing identification code (RID) being cached for future rapid lookup).

For claim 11: The method of claim 9, further comprising registering at least one of the number domain and the letter domain corresponding to the site (column 9, line 45 teach the registration process. column 5, lines 24-26 teach the routing identification code (RID) being cached for future rapid lookup).

For claim 12, Hunter teaches:

A method of connecting to the internet wirelessly using a number domain, the method comprising:

receiving an internet connection request signal and key data which includes number from a mobile terminal through a wireless network (column 1, lines 24-27: request send by cellular phone to connect to the internet using linkage code. column 2, lines 14-15 teach the request is passed to Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) using wireless protocols), wherein the key data comprises a number domain of the internet connection request signal and the number domain comprises at least one of a contents classification number, a first domain number, and a second domain number (column 5,

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lines 1-18 and column 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also teaches that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number);

analyzing a number structure of the number domain if the internet connection request signal is received (column 2, lines 40-56 and column 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code; column 7, lines 19-39 teach how the linkage code is broken up and utilized to retrieve corresponding URL);

determining whether analyzed number structure exists in a pre-stored number structure (column 5, lines 13-16 teach the URL link being retrieved based on the linkage code which implies that the information relating to the linkage code was pre-stored);

converting the number domain into a letter domain if the analyzed number structure exists in the pre-stored number structure (column 5, lines 11-18 teach the conversion of linkage code/data to obtain URL link which contain the domain name); and

routing such that a user connects to a site corresponding to the letter domain (column 8, lines 53 teaches the wireless device being connected to the internet corresponding to the targeted URL), wherein

the first domain number is a highest level domain (column 5, lines 1-7, linkage code can be customized to a preferred format, including a highest level domain); and

the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of the site (column 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad of the mobile terminal (column 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

For claim 13, Hunter teaches: An internet connection system using a mobile telephone, the system comprising:

means for receiving an internet connection request signal from the mobile telephone (column 1, lines 24-27 and column 2, lines 14-15, request send by cellular phone to connect with the internet);

means for determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal (column 4, lines 66-67 teach the decoded linkage code. column 2, lines 40-56 and column 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process the received linkage code, determining and checking the type of the code received would be a necessary step before decoding it.);

means for determining whether a number domain of the number domain connection request signal exists in a pre-stored number structure (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory. Column 5, lines 24-26 and column 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code), wherein the number domain

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comprises at least one of a contents classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number (column 5, lines 1-18 and column 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also teaches that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number);

means for converting the number domain into a letter domain if the number domain exists in the pre-stored number structure (column 5, lines 11-18 teach the conversion of linkage code/data to obtain URL link which contain the domain name); and

means for transmitting information of a site corresponding to the converted letter domain through a network (column 8, lines 55-56 teach the web content being transfer to the mobile communication device), wherein:

the first domain number is a highest level domain (column 5, lines 1-7, linkage code can be customized to a preferred format, including a highest level domain); and

the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of the site (column 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad of the mobile telephone (column 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the

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number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

For claim 14:

The system of claim 13, further comprising:

means for receiving the number domain (column 5, lines 5-6, linkage code) corresponding to the letter domain (column 5, lines 13-18 URL link associated to the linkage code) from an operator the site (column 5, lines 13-18 teach the routing server as the operator of the site);

means for determining whether the number domain exists in the pre-stored number domain (column 5, lines 13-16 teach the URL link being retrieved based on the linkage code which implies that the information relating to the linkage code was pre-stored); and

means for registering the received number domain as a number domain of the site the number domain does not exist in the pre-stored number domain (column 9, line 45 teaches registration process and column 5, lines 24-26 teach the routing identification code (RID) being cached for future rapid lookup).

For claim 15, Hunter teaches:

An internet connection system using a mobile telephone, the system comprising:

means for receiving an internet connection request signal from the mobile telephone (the abstract teaches a system that receives a request to access the internet through receiving a linkage codes from a cell phone);

means for determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal or a letter domain connection request signal (column 5, lines 58-65 teach that the linkage code is numeric, i.e. number domain; column 2, lines 40-56 and column 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code, decoding involves the determining and checking the type of the code received);

means for analyzing a number structure of a number domain of the number domain connection request signal if the number domain connection request signal is received, wherein the number domain comprises at least one of a contents classification number, a first domain number, and a second domain number (column 2, lines 40-56 and column 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code; column 7, lines 19-39 teach how the linkage code is broken up and utilized to retrieve corresponding URL; column 5, lines 1-18 and column 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also teaches that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number);

means for determining whether the analyzed number structure exists in pre-stored number structure (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory. Column 5, lines 24-26 and column 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code);

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means for converting the number domain into a letter domain if the analyzed number structure exists in the pre-stored number structure (column 5, lines 13-16 and column 7, lines 23-25 the URL link associated to the linkage code/RID are the letter domain associated to the linkage code); and

means for transmitting information of a site corresponding to the converted letter domain through a network (column 8, lines 55-56 teach the web content being transfer to the mobile communication device), wherein:

the first domain number is a highest level domain (column 5, lines 1-7, linkage code can be customized to a preferred format, including a highest level domain); and

the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of the site (column 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad of the mobile telephone (column 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

For claim 16, Hunter teaches:

A system for connecting to the Internet wirelessly using a number-based domain, the system comprising:

a memory in which a program is stored (column 9, lines 42-58 teach program running on a computer system/machine. It is inherent for a computer system to have memory/storage); and

a processor executing the program coupled to the memory (column 7, lines 57-58 teach program components can be distinct processes running on the same computer machines, computer machines would have processor to run the program), wherein the program performs a method comprising:

receiving an internet connection request signal from a mobile terminal (the abstract teaches a system that receives a request to access the internet through receiving a linkage codes from a cell phone; column 1, lines 24-27, column 2, lines 14-15, linkage code is enter into the mobile terminal);

determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal (column 1, lines 24-27 and column 5, lines 58-61 linkage code is represented by numerical digit; column 2, lines 40-56 and column 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code, decoding involves the determining and checking the type of the code received.),

determining whether a number domain of the number domain connection request signal exists in a pre-stored number structure, wherein the number domain comprises at least one of a contents classification number, a first domain number, and a second domain number (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory; column 5, lines 1-18 and column 7, lines 19-

24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also teaches that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number),

converting the number domain into a letter domain if the number domain exists in the pre-stored number structure (Column 5, lines 24-26 and column 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code; conversion of the inputted number domain into letter domain is taught in column 4, lines 65-67 as decoded linkage code. Column 7, lines 22-24 teach RID within the linkage code is used to obtain the URL address, where the URL address are the letter domain); and

transmitting information of a website corresponding to the converted letter domain to the mobile terminal through a network by the program (column 2, lines 53-56 and column 8, lines 55-56 web content being transfer to the mobile communication device by client program), wherein:

the first domain number is a highest level domain (column 5, lines 1-7, linkage code can be customized to a preferred format, including a highest level domain); and

the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of the website (column 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad of the mobile terminal (column 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number

associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

For claim 17, Hunter teaches:

A system for connecting to the Internet wirelessly using a number-base domain, the system comprising (column 1, lines 24-27 system to connect a wireless device to the internet using linkage code, column 5, lines 57-60 linkage code is numeric digits):

a memory in which program is stored (column 9, lines 42-58 teach program running on a computer system/machine. It is inherent for a computer system to have memory/storage); and

a processor executing the program coupled to the memory (column 7, lines 57-58 teach program components can be distinct processes running on the same computer machines, computer machines would have processor to run the program), wherein the program performs a method comprising:

receiving an internet connection request signal from a mobile terminal (column 1, lines 24-27, column 2, lines 14-15, request to connect to the internet by entering the linkage code into the mobile terminal);

determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal or a letter domain connection request signal (column 5, lines 58-65 teach that the linkage code is numeric, i.e. number domain; column 2, lines 40-56 and column 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code, decoding involves the determining and checking the type of the code received.);

analyzing a number structure of a number domain of the number domain connection request signal if the number domain connection request signal is received, wherein the number domain comprises at least one of a contents classification number, a first domain number, and a second domain number (column 2, lines 40-56 and column 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code; column 7, lines 19-39 teach how the linkage code is broken up and utilized to retrieve corresponding URL; column 5, lines 1-18 and column 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also teaches that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number);

determining whether the analyzed number structure exists in pre-stored number structure (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory. Column 5, lines 24-26 and column 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code);

converting the number domain into a letter domain if the analyzed number structure exists in the pre-stored number structure (conversion of the inputted number domain into letter domain is taught in column 4, lines 65-67 as decoded linkage code. Column 7, lines 22-24 teach RID within the linkage code is used to obtain the URL address, where the URL address are the letter domain); and

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transmitting information of a site corresponding to the converted letter domain through a network by the program (column 2, lines 53-56 and column 8, lines 55-56 web content being transfer to the mobile communication device by client program), wherein,

the first domain number is a highest level domain (column 5, lines 1-7, linkage code can be customized to a preferred format, including a highest level domain); and

the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of the website (column 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad of the mobile terminal (column 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on 8/8/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues in substance that Hunter does not disclose the determining of whether the received signal is a number signal or a letter signal. Examiner disagrees. Hunter teach that linkage code (represented by number) are used to connected to URL address. Hunter teach that the linkage code is decoded (column 2, lines 41-44), meaning that the numbers entered are checked to make sure it's valid number before it is proceeded in retrieving the URL equivalent address. Even though Hunter didn't

explicitly states the exact phrase “determining of whether the received signal is a number signal or a letter signal”, it is clear that the process of decoding involves determining/checking the type of code it is entered and accepting/rejecting the code based on the validity of the code. Since the invention was expecting a number code to be entered and that it also involves decoding and retrieving of corresponding URL, Hunter teach the determination of whether the input signal is a number signal.

Applicant further argues in substance that Hunter does not disclose “a number structure of a number domain of the number domain connection request signal”, Examiner disagrees. Hunter teaches that the linkage code include two subcodes, a RID and an IID (column 5, lines 8-10). The linkage code is arranged so that the RID part can be extracted and used to retrieve URL associated with the RID from a database (column 7, lines 57-67; figure 3A, element 302). The linkage code is structured in the sense that one part of the code are RID and the other are IID.

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yan Chen whose telephone number is (571) 270-1926. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeff Pwu can be reached on (571) 272-6798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Yan Chen



JEFFREY PWU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER